



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the color of the abdomen is different; the male would fall in couplet 8, and then, in conjunction with the female, would stop at *frontalis*, which has the abdomen wholly black, or at most, with a very narrow yellowish hind border to some of the segments.

***Thereva nitoris*, sp. nov.**

♀ - Black, the tips of femora and base of tibiæ, reddish, balance of tibiæ dark piceus. Front opaque, the upper two-thirds grayish-black pollinose, the remainder light gray except a triangular velvet black spot next each eye at the junction of these two colors; pile on upper two-thirds of front and on proboscis black, that on the lowest third of front, on face, cheek, palpi and occiput, white. First joint of antennæ scarcely wider than the second, of the same width and length as the third; style one-third as long as the third joint. Thorax opaque, grayish-black pollinose, two sub-median vittæ and the broad lateral margins, light gray; the pile yellowish, the bristles like the four scutellar ones. black. Abdomen polished except the first segment, hind margins of the second, third and fifth, and a spot on each side of the sixth, which are whitish pollinose; pile on first three segments whitish, that on remainder black. Wings grayish hyaline, stigma and narrow border to the veins, brown; fourth posterior cell open. Length, 10 mm.

Missouri. A single female from Dr. Riley's collection, now in the National Museum.

This species would fall in with the last one in the table, *melaneura*, a Californian species unknown to me, described from a male specimen; the description by Dr. Loew, while omitting many important characters, still indicates too many differences to permit us to consider this species as being identical with the one described above.

A NEW ANTHRAX FROM CALIFORNIA.

By D. W. COQUILLETT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since the publication of my recent paper on the Bombylidæ (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., March, 1894), I detected a new species of *Anthrax* among some specimens submitted for names by Mr. Wm. Beutenmüller. The species is a very striking one, owing to the bright, coppery color of the tomentum on the head and body. In the table of species given in the paper mentioned above (l. c., page 97) the present species would fall in with *catulina* except that the pulvilli are wanting; it further differs from the last named species by the front tibiæ being destitute of bristles, the brown of the wings filling less than one-fourth instead of nearly one-half of the fourth posterior cell, etc. Its description is as follows:

Anthrax edwardsii, sp. nov.

Black, the legs, excepting apex of tarsi, yellowish. Pile of front and face black, the tomentum coppery; face slightly retreating below, proboscis not projecting beyond the epistoma; base of third antennal joint very short sub-conical, the remaining portion slender and sub-linear; tomentum of occiput, middle of thorax and scutellum coppery; pile on sides of thorax white, that on the front end and on the pleura yellowish-white except a stripe of black pile on upper part of pleura and a narrow fringe of the same color next the head, continued across the front end of the breast, remaining pile of breast yellowish-white. Tomentum on bases of abdominal segments two to five black, that on the apices and on the whole of the sixth and following segments, coppery; the dense pile of the first segment, and on front half of the sides of the second segment, yellowish-white, that on sides of the remaining portion of the abdomen black, bordered above with yellowish-white; pile of venter white, that at the apex largely black. Legs not fringed with erect scales, yellow tomentose, the pile and bristles black; front tibiae destitute of bristles, claws of front tarsi small; pulvilli wanting. Wings hyaline, the base brown, the outline of this color distinct, extending from apex of the auxiliary vein transversely to the second, then basally a considerable distance, then transversely to the last third or fourth of the discal cell, then basally to the small crossvein, then across the discal and fourth posterior cells slightly before the base of the third, then curving through the anal cell slightly beyond its middle and obliquely crossing the axillary cell near its first third; crossvein within the brown bordered with yellowish white. Length, 6 to 10 mm.

One specimen, Vancouver Island; five specimens, San Francisco district, California. Collected by the late Hy. Edwards. Types in American Museum of Natural History and in my collection.

NOTES ON THE TENTHREDINID GALL OF *EUURA ORBITALIS* ON *SALIX* AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

By C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND.

From July 8 to 11, 1892, there were found in the Grand Cañon, Arizona, 2500 ft. below south rim at Hance's, great numbers of elongate stem-galls on a narrow-leaved *Salix* sp., probably *S. longifolia* Muhl. These galls are simply an enlargement of the twig or stem of the willow. Many were empty at this date, with an exit hole in the side. Others were still inhabited, and contained small whitish larvae, apparently hymenopterous.

The same galls were found very plentiful in the Alameda near Las Cruces, N. M., Nov. 14, 1892, on *S. longifolia*. One gall opened contained a whitish tenthredinid larva with blackish head. Seven more of the galls opened this date contained 10 small oval pure white larvae, 3 large whitish tenthredinid larvae with brown